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ABSTRACT

This report presents 1980 census data on the geographic distribution of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. The 1980 census was the first one to identify the total Asian and Pacific Islander population and its subgroups. Information on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population is shown for the United States, regions, divisions, and States. Data for the same areas are also presented for the Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indians, Vietnamese, Korean, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" populations. The introduction discusses (1) the distribution of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population and its status as one of the fastest growing groups of the 1970's; (2) the composition and distribution of the Asian population; (3) recent arrivals from Southeast Asia; and (4) the composition and distribution of the Pacific Islander population. A chapter on definitions and explanations is provided, along with an appendix discussing the accuracy of the data. In addition to ten text tables there are five detailed tables: (1) Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980; (2) Percent Distribution of the Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980; (3) Total Asian and Pacific Islander Population by Rank: 1980 and 1970; (4) Asian Population: 1980; and (5) Pacific Islander Population by Type: 1980. (RDN)

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Asian and Pacific Islander Population by State: 1980

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1980 Census of Population

Asian and Pacific Islander Population by State: 1980

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1980 Census of Population

Asian and Pacific Islander Population by State: 1980

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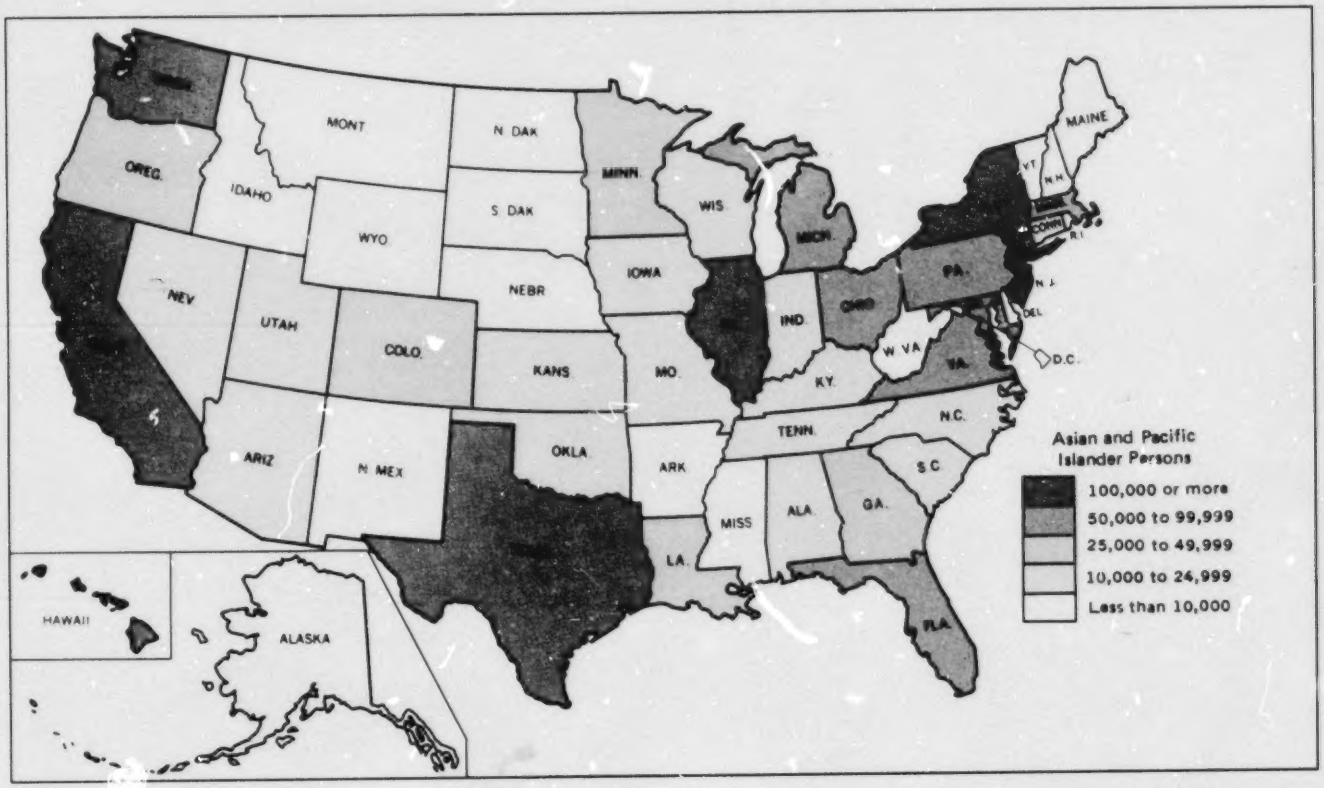

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Introduction

GENERAL

This report presents 1980 census data on the geographic distribution of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. Information on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population is shown for the United States, regions, divisions, and States. Data for the same areas are also presented for the Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" populations. In addition, the report identifies and presents figures for the groups comprising "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." This is the first census to identify the total Asian and Pacific Islander population and its subgroups.

The statistics in this report differ from those published in 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B and *Supplementary Reports,* "Race of the Population by States: 1980," PC80-S1-3. These earlier publications provided information based on 100-percent tabulations for the nine Asian and Pacific Islander groups listed in the race item on the 1980 census questionnaire. The 1980 data presented in the tables of this report are for the total Asian and Pacific Islander population and all its subgroups based on sample tabulations. (See appendix A for a discussion of the sampling.) Information for the Asian and Pacific Islander population was derived from answers to the 1980 census race item. (See facsimile of race item in the section "Definitions and Explanations."[1]) The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item included both racial and national origin or sociocultural groups. In the census, data on race were collected separately from ethnicity (ancestry) and country of birth. Since Asians and Pacific Islanders may be of any ethnic group or from any country, the information derived from the race item may differ from data collected on ancestry or country of birth which are presented in other 1980 census reports.

Table 1 shows the 1980 census distribution of the Asian and Pacific Islander population and its subgroups for the United States, and each region, division, and State. The percent distribution, based on the data in table 1, is shown in table 2. Table 3 provides the 1980 and 1970 distributions and population ranks by State of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population. In table 4, 1980 figures on the Asian population and the component groups are shown for selected States. Comparable statistics for the Pacific Islander population are presented in table 5 for States with 400 or more Pacific Islanders.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

The Asian and Pacific Islander population numbered more than 3.7 million in 1980 showing a considerable increase over the 1970 figure of 1.5 million. Factors accounting for most of this increase are immigration of groups from Asia and the Islands of the Pacific during the last decade and changes in the census definition to include new groups immigrating to this country. As a consequence, the Asian and Pacific Islander population emerged as one of the fastest growing groups during the 1970's.

During the decade, the Asian and Pacific Islander population increased their proportion of the total population from 0.8 percent in 1970 to 1.6 percent in 1980. Regionally, in 1980, Asians and Pacific Islanders constituted 5 percent of the total population in the West, 1 percent in the Northeast, and less than 1 percent in both the South and North Central regions.

Seven States had 100,000 or more Asian and Pacific Islander persons in 1980. California, as in the 1970 census, ranked first in the number of Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.3 million) followed by Hawaii with nearly 600,000 and New York with over 330,000. Illinois, Texas, Washington, and New Jersey followed in rank order (tables A and 3).

Approximately 60 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population in the United States lived in three States: California, Hawaii, and New York. More than 35 percent lived in California, approximately 16 percent in Hawaii, and about 9 percent in New York. Other States with high proportions were Illinois (5 percent), Texas (4 percent), and Washington and New Jersey (each 3 percent).

The Asian and Pacific Islander population was the largest racial group in one State—Hawaii—where they comprised 61 percent of the total population. California with 6 percent was the only other State where Asian and Pacific Islander persons constituted more than 3 percent of the total population.

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASIAN POPULATION

Composition

In 1980, the Asian population numbered 3,466,421 persons and was more than 90

[1] The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" is included as a racial classification in Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by Federal agencies.

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Table A **Distribution of the Asian and Pacific Islander Population by Region: 1980**

(Data based on sample, see appendix. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions States with 100,000 or more Asians and Pacific Islanders	Total population	Asian and Pacific Islander	Asian	Pacific Islander
United States (number)	226 545 805	3 726 440[1]	3,466 421	259 566
United States (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
West	19.1	58.5	56.4	86.2
California	10.4	35.2	36.0	25.5
Washington	1.8	3.0	3.0	2.7
Hawaii	0.4	15.9	13.1	53.0
Northeast	21.7	16.1	17.1	2.9
New York	7.8	8.9	9.4	1.3
New Jersey	3.3	2.9	3.1	0.4
South	33.3	13.8	14.2	7.4
Texas	6.3	3.6	3.7	1.7
North Central	26.0	11.7	12.3	3.5
Illinois	5.0	4.6	4.9	0.6

[1]Includes 453 persons who provided Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries which could not be specifically classified as either "Asian" or "Pacific Islander."

Table B **Asian Population: 1980 and 1970**

(Data based on sample, see appendix. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States	Number		Percent	
	1980	1970	1980	1970
Total Asian population	3 466 421	1 426 148	100.0	100.0
Chinese	812 178	431 583	23.4	30.3
Filipino	781 894	336 731	22.6	23.6
Japanese	716 331	588 324	20.7	41.3
Asian Indian	387 223	(NA)	11.2	...
Korean[1]	357 393	69 510	10.3	4.9
Vietnamese	245 025	(NA)	7.1	...
Other Asians	166 377	(NA)	4.8	...
Laotian	47 683	(NA)	1.4	...
Thai	45 279	(NA)	1.3	...
Cambodian (Kampuchea)	16 044	(NA)	0.5	...
Pakistani	15 792	(NA)	0.5	...
Indonesian	9 618	(NA)	0.3	...
Hmong	5 204	(NA)	0.2	...
All other	26 757	(NA)	0.8	...

[1]The 1970 data on the Korean population excluded the State of Alaska.

percent of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population. Asians include a number of diverse groups who differ in language, culture, and recency of immigration. More than 20 Asian populations were reported in the 1980 census; the eight largest groups in rank order were Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Thai. The composition of the Asian population changed considerably between 1970 and 1980 because of immigration. The adoption of the Immigration Act of 1965 dramatically increased the number of Asians eligible to enter the United States; prior to 1965, Asian immigration was small. As a result of this law, Asians annually comprised a substantial portion of the total immigrant population during the 1970 decade. The increased immigration was from countries such as the Philippines, Korea, China, India, Pakistan, and Thailand. In addition, more than 400,000[2] Southeast Asian refugees came to this country between 1975 and 1980, entering primarily under a series of parole authorizations granted by the Attorney General under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

[2]These data are limited to persons legally admitted as refugees. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Report to Congress, "Refugee Resettlement Program," January 1981, page 5.

As shown in table B below, the Chinese population was the largest Asian group (812,178) and Filipinos ranked second (781,894). Both groups surpassed the Japanese population, which was the largest group in 1970, but fell to third in 1980 with 716,331 persons. Each of these groups comprised more than one-fifth of the Asian population. Asian Indians ranked fourth with 387,223 persons, followed by Koreans with 357,393 persons and Vietnamese with 245,025 persons; both Asian Indians and Koreans constituted approximately 10 percent and Vietnamese 7 percent of the Asian population. The "Other Asian" population numbered 166,377 and comprised about 5 percent of the total Asian population. The largest "Other Asian" groups were Laotian (47,683) and Thai (45,279). Other groups with sizeable numbers were Cambodian (16,044), Pakistani (15,792), Indonesian (9,618) and Hmong (5,204).

Distribution

Although the Asian population was more geographically dispersed in 1980 than in 1970, they remained highly concentrated in the West. In 1980, 56 percent of the Asian population lived in the West compared with 70 percent from the 1970 census. All other regions experienced increases between 1970 and 1980; especially notable was the increase in the South where more than 14 percent of Asians lived in 1980 compared to only 7 percent in 1970.[3] Among the six largest Asian groups—Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese—the heaviest population concentrations were found in the West for each group with the notable exception of the Asian Indian population who were primarily in the Northeast. However, the degree of concentration in the West varied among the groups. For instance, about 8 of 10 Japanese, but only about 4 of 10 Koreans were residing in the West in 1980. In contrast, only about 2 of every 10 Asian Indians resided in the West (table 4).

In three States the Asian population had more than 300,000 persons: Cali-

[3]The 1970 census regional distribution for Asians was 70 percent in the West, 14 percent in the Northeast, 9 percent in the North Central, and 7 percent in the South.

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fornia (1,246,654), Hawaii (452,951), and New York (327,499). The concentration of Asian subgroups varied somewhat from the total Asian population. For example, California ranked first in the number of Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietnamese. The second highest ranking State was New York for both Chinese and Koreans, Hawaii for Filipinos and Japanese, and Texas for Vietnamese. In contrast, among Asian Indians, New York and California held the first and second places, respectively.

The geographical dispersion of the "Other Asian" groups was greater than that of the larger Asian groups. For example, a substantial proportion (32 percent) of the Pakistani population lived in the Northeast; about 53 percent of the Hmong population resided in the North Central region; and more than 40 percent of both Laotians and Thais were residing in the West (table 4).

Four States had more than 10,000 "Other Asians" in 1980. The largest number of "Other Asians" was found in California with 45,986 followed by New York with 13,120. Illinois and Texas followed in rank order with 10,942 and 10,264, respectively (table 1). Among "Other Asian" groups, California ranked first in the number of Laotians, Thais, Cambodians, and Indonesians. The second highest ranking State was New York for Thais and Indonesians; Washington for Cambodians; and Illinois and Minnesota for Laotians. In contrast, New York ranked first for the Pakistani population and Minnesota for the Hmong population; California was the second ranking State for each of these groups (table 4).

RECENT ARRIVALS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

Since 1975, substantial numbers of Vietnamese, Laotians (including Hmong), and Cambodians have entered this country under the Refugee Resettlement Program.[4] The vast majority of Southeast Asians included in the 1980 census entered the United States as refugees; however, refugees cannot be directly identified from the census questionnaire. Detailed cross tabulations on race by country of birth and year of immigration needed to identify all the recent Southeast Asian refugee groups (e.g., the Chinese from Vietnamese), will be available in subsequent 1980 census reports. These data will allow for more accurate estimation of the size of the Southeast Asian refugee population.

The Asian groups that are likely to be predominantly recent refugees are: Vietnamese (245,025), Laotians- (47,683), Cambodians (16,044), Hmong (5,204), and Indochinese (427). These identified groups numbered 314,383 comprising 8.4 percent of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population (table C).

Through the policy of sponsorship established by the Federal government, the Southeast Asian refugee population initially was dispersed throughout the country. The census showed that by 1980 most groups were concentrated in geographic areas with a sizable total Asian population. Forty-six percent of the identified recent arrivals from Southeast Asia lived in the West. The South was the second most populous region with 28 percent followed by the North Central (16 percent) and Northeast (9 percent) regions. The largest population concentrations were found in the West for each identified group with the exception of the Hmong population whose heaviest concentration was in the North Central region.

There has been a tendency for Southeast Asian refugees to cluster in selected States. As shown in table D, in 1980, 80 percent of the identified recent arrivals from Southeast Asia resided in 16 States. The highest concentrations were in

Table C. **Recent Arrivals From Southeast Asia: 1980**

(Data based on sample, see appendix. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States	Number	Percent distribution	Percent of total Asian and Pacific Islander population
Identified recent arrivals from Southeast Asia	314 383	100.0	8.4
Vietnamese	245 025	77.9	6.6
Laotian	47 683	15.2	1.3
Cambodian (Kampuchea)	16 044	5.1	0.4
Hmong	5 204	1.7	0.1
Indochinese[1]	427	0.1	-

[1]Persons who reported Indochinese may have come from Vietnam as well as Thailand or Burma.

Table D. **Recent Arrivals From Southeast Asia for Selected States by Population Rank: 1980**

(Data based on sample, see appendix. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

States with largest number of recent arrivals from Southeast Asia	Rank	Number	Percent distribution
United States	...	314 383	100.0
Total, selected States	...	251 551	80.0
California	1	103 623	33.0
Texas	2	31 695	10.1
Washington	3	13 260	4.2
Louisiana	4	11 115	3.5
Virginia	5	10 517	3.3
Illinois	6	10 360	3.3
Minnesota	7	10 218	3.3
Pennsylvania	8	10 017	3.2
Oregon	9	8 821	2.8
Florida	10	7 982	2.5
New York	11	7 740	2.5
Michigan	12	5 894	1.9
Colorado	13	5 469	1.7
Oklahoma	14	5 123	1.6
Hawaii	15	4 882	1.6
Kansas	16	4 835	1.5

[4]The Office of Refugee Resettlement reports that 415,225 Southeast Asian refugees, primarily from Vietnam, have entered the Nation between the spring of 1975 and September 1980. These data are limited to persons legally admitted as refugees. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Report to Congress, "Refugee Resettlement Program," January 1981, page 5.

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California with 103,623 or one-third of the recent arrivals; another 31,695 or 10 percent lived in Texas. The top ranking States for the individual groups varied somewhat; however, California had the highest concentration for all groups with the exception of the Hmong whose major concentration was in Minnesota. The second highest ranking State was Texas for Vietnamese, Illinois and Minnesota for Laotians, Washington for Cambodians, and California for Hmong (table 4).

COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

Composition

In 1980, there were 259,566 Pacific Islanders comprising 7 percent of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population in the United States. The Pacific Islander population included 172,346 Hawaiians, 39,520 Samoans, 30,695 Guamanians, and 17,005 "Other Pacific Islander" persons. The two largest "Other Pacific Islander" groups were Tongan (6,226) and Fijian (2,834).

Pacific Islanders include diverse populations who differ in language and culture. Pacific Islanders are of Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian background. About 85 percent of the Pacific Islander population in the United States was of Polynesian background, another 14 percent was Micronesian, and 1 percent was Melanesian. The largest Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian groups are shown in table E. Of the 220,278 Polynesian people, the Hawaiian, Samoan, and Tongan populations were the largest groups. Among the 35,503 persons of Micronesian background, more than 8 of every 10 were Guamanian. The Fijian population was the largest Melanesian group (table E).

Table E. **Pacific Islander Population by Type: 1980**

(Data based on sample, see appendix. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States	Number	Percent distribution
Total Pacific Islander population	259 566	100.0
Polynesian	220 278	84.9
Hawaiian	172 346	66.4
Samoan	39 520	15.2
Tongan	6 226	2.4
All other	2 186	0.8
Micronesian	35 508	13.7
Guamaian	30 695	11.8
All other	4 813	1.9
Melanesian	3 311	1.3
Fijian	2 834	1.1
All other	477	0.2
Pacific Islander not specified	469	0.2

Distribution

In 1980, more than 8 of every 10 Pacific Islanders lived in the West with the overwhelming majority residing in two States: Hawaii (137,696) and California (66,171). Other States with more than 4,000 Pacific Islanders were Washington, Texas, and Utah.

Although the majority of Pacific Islanders resided in the West in 1980, the extent of this concentration varied by group. Pacific Islanders of Micronesian background were more geographically dispersed than Polynesian and Melanesian persons. In 1980, about 71 percent of Micronesians lived in the West, 16 percent in the South, and about 7 percent in both the Northeast and North Central regions. In contrast, among Polynesians 89 percent resided in the West, 6 percent in the South and approximately 3 percent in each of the remaining regions. The geographical distribution of Melanesians was quite similar to that of the Polynesian population: 87 percent lived in the West, 5 percent in the South and about 4 percent in the Northeast and North Central regions.

Differences were also evident in the concentration at the State level for Pacific Islander groups. The majority of Micronesians and Melanesians lived in California while most Polynesian persons resided in Hawaii. Among the largest Pacific Islander groups, (table E) Hawaii and California ranked first or second in population size for all groups except Guamanians and Tongans. California had the highest concentration for both groups followed by Washington and Hawaii for Guamanians and Utah for Tongans.

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

- A dash "—" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- (NA) means not available.
- Three dots ". . ." means not applicable.
- A minus sign (-) preceding a figure denotes decrease.

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Definitions and Explanations

Race—The data on race shown in this report were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. (See facsimile of questionnaire item in this section.)

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure when the race of the person's father was used.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided written entries such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fijian under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Table F, below, shows the groups comprising the Asian and Pacific Islander population. This listing was developed based on guidelines issued by the Office of Management and Budget in Statistical Policy Directive No. 15, recommendations of the 1980 Census Advisory Committee on the Asian and Pacific Americans Population for the 1980 Census, and write-in responses to the 1980 census item on race. In addition, experts, both governmental and nongovernmental, were consulted concerning the classification.

Table F. **Asian and Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1980 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese*	Polynesian
Filipino*	Hawaiian*
Japanese*	Samoan*
Asian Indian*	Tahitian
Korean*	Tongan
Vietnamese*	Other, Polynesian
Bangladeshi	Tokelauan
Burmese	Polynesian
Cambodian (Kampuchea)	Micronesian
Hmong	Guamanian*
Indonesian	Other Mariana Islanders
Laotian	Saipanese
Malayan	Tinian Islander
Okinawan	Mariana Islander
Pakistani	Marshallese
Sri Lankan (Ceylonese)	Marshall Islander
Thai	Eniwetok Islander
Asian not specified[1]	Bikini Islander
All other Asians	Kwajalein Islander
Bhutanese	Palauan
Borneo	Other Micronesian
Celebesian	Micronesian
Cernan	Ponapean
Indochinese	Trukese
Iwo-Jiman	Yapese
Javanese	Carolinian
Maldivian	Tarawa Islander
Nepali	Melanesian
Sikkim	Fijian
Singaporean	Other Melanesian
	Melanesian
	Papua New Guinean
	Solomon Islander
	New Hebrides Islander
	Other Pacific Islanders[2]

*Listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire.

[1]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, and Asiatic.

[2]Includes persons who did not provide a specific written entry but reported "Pacific Islander."

Race Edit and Allocation—If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process; a fuller discussion of general edit and allocation procedures is included in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," in *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B.

Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-percent and Sample Totals for the Asian and Pacific Islander Populations—A comparison of the 100-percent count and sample distributions of the Asian and Pacific Islander populations is presented in table G. Differences between the 100-percent counts and the sample figures for Asian and Pacific Islander groups are a result of additional edit and review procedures performed during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling errors.

During the processing of the sample questionnaires, a thorough review of write-in entries was performed as well as additional editing to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Bengali, Cantonese, Chamarro, or Filipino American) which indicated they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Limited edit and review procedures were performed for entries of this type during the 100-percent processing; however, not all such cases were identified. As part of the sample coding operation, a more thorough review of write-in entries was performed and such responses were reclassified into one of the 14 specific race categories. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian,

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Table 3 **Comparison of 100-Percent and Sample Data on the Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980**

For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations.

United States	100-percent	Sample		
		Total	Difference from 100-percent count	
			Number	Percent
Total population	226 545 805	226 545 805	-	-
Total Asian and Pacific Islander	3 500 439	3 726 440	...	...
Total excluding "Other Asian and Pacific Islander"	3 500 439	3 542 605	42 166	1.2
Chinese	806 040	812 178	6 138	0.8
Filipino	774 652	781 894	7 242	0.9
Japanese	700 974	716 331	15 357	2.1
Asian Indian	361 531	387 223	25 692	7.1
Korean	354 593	357 393	2 800	0.8
Vietnamese	261 729	245 025	-16 704	-6.4
Hawaiian	166 814	172 346	5 532	3.3
Samoan	41 948	39 520	-2 428	-5.8
Guamanian	32 158	30 695	-1 463	-4.5
Other Asian and Pacific Islander	NA	183 835	...	...

and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item were coded and subsequently tabulated as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population. The statistics in this report reflect the effects of this editing.

Information now available indicates that since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for statistics on the nine Asian and Pacific Islander groups listed separately on the census questionnaire (e.g., Chinese and Filipino). In the case of data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population and "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" persons, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability of 1980 With1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflect a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in Census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander groups identified separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded over that identified in 1970 to include four additional Asian and Pacific Islander groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Pakistani, and Fijian, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, "Eskimo" and "Aleut" were substituted for these two categories.) Since the number of Hawaiians and Koreans was small in Alaska, the questionnaire change does not have a significant impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data on Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

Asian and Pacific Islander Data in Other 1980 Census Reports—Counts of the Asian and Pacific Islander population were published in *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3. Data are shown for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), counties, selected county subdivisions, and incorporated places.

Data on the Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups cross-classified by age, sex, relationship, and marital status were published on a State-by-State basis in *Characteristics of the Population, General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B. The PC80-1-B reports were published for the United States and each State; data are shown for standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Comparable housing data were also published in *Characteristics of Housing Units, General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.

Data from 100-percent tabulations have been published for the Asian and Pacific Islander population in various reports in the 1980 Census of Population *Supplementary Report* series. The Supplementary Reports showing data on the Asian and Pacific Islander population are "Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin of the Population by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980," PC80-S1-1; "Race of the Population by States: 1980," PC80-S1-3; "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980," PC80-S1-5 and "Detailed Occupation and Years of School Completed by Age, for the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980," PC80-S1-8. The Supplementary Report "Race of the Population by States: 1980," PC80-S1-3, shows data for Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups (e.g., Chinese and Filipino); whereas, the other supplementary reports provide data only for "Asian and Pacific Islander."

Provisional data from a 1 1/2 percent sample of social, economic, and housing characteristics for the total Asian and Pacific Islander population are shown for States and SMSA's with 25,000 persons or 12,500 households in *Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S1-1.

Data from the full sample on social, economic, and housing characteristics for the total Asian and Pacific Islander population were published for each State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 persons or 12,500 households in *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Also, social and economic data on the Asian and Pacific Islander population and its subgroups have been published in the State reports, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C. Statistics for the total Asian and Pacific Islander

population and its subgroups are shown for States; data for substate areas (counties, places of 2,500 or more, SCSA's, SMSA's, and UA's) are presented for the total Asian and Pacific Islander population. A United States Summary will be published in the series early next year. Comparable housing data are being presented in *Detailed Housing Characteristics,* HC80-1-B.

Statistics for most population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are being published in *Census Tracts,* PHC80-2. Both 100-percent and sample data are being published for census tracts with 400 or more total Asian and Pacific Islander population in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Counts for the Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups are shown for all census tracts. There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States which have tracted areas outside SMSA's.

Future 1980 census reports which will show data on the Asian and Pacific Islander populations are *Detailed Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-D, and *Metropolitan Housing Characteristics,* HC80-2. Also, data are planned for publication in the *Subject Report* series: Population (PC80-2), including a separate report on the Asian and Pacific Islander population, and Housing (HC80-3).

Facsimile of questionnaire item 4.

4. Is this person —		
Fill one circle.	White	Asian Indian
	Black or Negro	Hawaiian
	Japanese	Guamanian
	Chinese	Samoan
	Filipino	Eskimo
	Korean	Aleut
	Vietnamese	Other — *Specify*
	Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →	

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Table 1. Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States, Regions and Divisions, States	All races	Asian and Pacific Islander					
		Total		Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian
		Number	Percent				
United States	226 545 805	3 726 440	1.6	812 178	781 894	716 331	387 223
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS							
Northeast	49 135 283	599 294	1.2	217 624	77 051	46 913	132 560
New England	12 348 493	88 425	0.7	33 113	8 311	7 474	17 010
Middle Atlantic	36 786 790	510 869	1.4	184 511	68 740	39 439	115 550
North Central	58 865 670	435 391	0.7	74 964	80 928	46 254	89 588
East North Central	41 682 217	334 418	0.8	59 581	69 958	35 789	73 051
West North Central	17 183 453	100 973	0.6	15 383	10 970	10 465	14 537
South	75 372 362	513 005	0.7	91 415	85 626	47 631	90 602
South Atlantic	36 959 123	280 973	0.8	50 730	58 943	25 998	50 061
East South Central	14 666 423	45 484	0.3	7 312	5 668	4 932	9 748
West South Central	23 746 816	186 568	0.8	33 373	21 015	16 701	30 793
West	43 172 490	2 178 750	5.0	428 195	538 289	575 533	74 473
Mountain	11 372 785	114 239	1.0	19 959	14 181	29 471	7 229
Pacific	31 799 705	2 064 511	6.5	408 236	524 108	546 062	67 244
STATES							
New England:							
Maine	1 124 660	3 073	0.3	433	680	302	475
New Hampshire	920 610	3 364	0.4	900	286	356	742
Vermont	511 456	1 640	0.3	206	115	221	520
Massachusetts	5 737 037	52 615	0.9	24 882	3 180	4 290	8 943
Rhode Island	947 154	6 617	0.7	1 744	1 001	464	904
Connecticut	3 1[illegible] 576	21 116	0.7	4 948	3 049	1 841	5 426
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	17 558 072	330 972	1.9	147 250	35 630	24 754	67 636
New Jersey	7 364 823	109 383	1.5	23 492	24 470	10 263	30 684
Pennsylvania	11 863 895	70 514	0.6	13 769	8 640	4 422	17 230
East North Central:							
Ohio	10 797 630	53 166	0.5	10 584	7 966	6 271	13 602
Indiana	5 490 224	24 355	0.4	4 491	3 507	2 503	4 746
Illinois	11 426 518	172 213	1.5	28 847	44 317	18 432	37 438
Michigan	9 262 078	62 641	0.7	10 824	11 132	6 460	15 363
Wisconsin	4 705 767	22 043	0.5	4 835	3 036	2 123	3 902
West North Central:							
Minnesota	4 075 970	32 226	0.8	4 558	2 628	3 191	3 734
Iowa	2 913 808	13 847	0.5	1 973	1 058	1 024	2 424
Missouri	4 916 686	24 962	0.5	4 520	3 883	2 897	4 276
North Dakota	652 717	2 292	0.4	387	496	2[illegible]	[illegible]
South Dakota	690 768	1 917	0.3	200	312	305	[illegible]
Nebraska	1 569 825	8 190	0.5	1 285	945	1 212	1 106
Kansas	2 363 679	17 539	0.7	2 440	1 648	1 611	2 588
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	594 338	4 627	0.8	1 174	789	412	1 227
Maryland	4 216 975	67 949	1.6	15 037	11 7[illegible]	4 656	13 788
District of Columbia	638 333	6 883	1.1	2 308	1 25[illegible]	808	873
Virginia	5 346 818	70 569	1.3	9 495	19 111	5 173	9 046
West Virginia	1 949 644	5 902	0.3	1 095	1 282	508	1 936
North Carolina	5 881 766	23 150	0.4	3 229	2 869	3 594	4 855
South Carolina	3 121 820	13 370	0.4	1 204	3 797	1 564	2 572
Georgia	5 463 105	26 009	0.5	4 258	2 825	3 596	4 725
Florida	9 746 324	62 514	0.6	12 930	15 252	5 667	11 039
East South Central:							
Kentucky	3 660 777	11 823	0.3	1 381	1 417	1 17[illegible]	2 669
Tennessee	4 591 120	15 252	0.3	2 904	1 761	1 752	3 392
Alabama	3 893 888	10 660	0.3	1 416	1 089	1 427	2 374
Mississippi	2 520 638	7 749	0.3	1 611	1 401	583	1 313
West South Central:							
Arkansas	2 286 435	7 232	0.3	1 184	732	697	1 194
Louisiana	4 205 900	25 123	0.6	3 091	2 650	1 671	3 036
Oklahoma	3 025 290	19 765	0.7	2 384	1 681	2 249	3 168
Texas	14 229 191	134 4[illegible]	0.9	26 714	15 952	1 [illegible]84	23 395
Mountain:							
Montana	786 690	3 097	0.4	395	501	803	154
Idaho	943 935	6 721	0.7	701	759	3 102	247
Wyoming	469 557	2 044	0.4	441	194	757	104
Colorado	2 889 964	34 257	1.2	4 224	2 764	10 841	2 565
New Mexico	1 302 894	7 728	0.6	1 412	1 200	1 353	622
Arizona	2 718 215	24 562	0.9	6 681	3 799	4 629	2 078
Utah	1 461 037	20 224	1.4	2 913	1 138	5 508	932
Nevada	800 493	15 606	1.9	3 192	3 826	2 478	527
Pacific:							
Washington	4 132 156	111 607	2.7	17 984	25 [illegible]62	27 389	4 267
Oregon	2 633 105	40 958	1.6	7 918	4 800	8 580	2 265
California	23 667 902	1 312 973	5.5	325 882	358 378	268 814	59 774
Alaska	401 851	8 314	2.1	536	3 193	1 545	230
Hawaii	964 691	590 659	61.2	55 916	132 075	239 734	708

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 1. Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980—Con.

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions and Divisions States	Asian and Pacific Islander—Con.							
						Other Asian and Pacific Islander		
	Korean	Vietnamese	Hawaiian	Samoan	Guamanian	Total[1]	Asian	Pacific Islander
United States	357 393	245 025	172 346	39 520	30 695	183 835	166 377	17 005
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS								
Northeast	68 357	22 021	4 273	522	1 952	28 024	27 318	679
New England	9 327	5 199	835	172	372	6 417	6 283	129
Middle Atlantic	59 030	16 822	3 438	350	1 380	21 609	21 035	550
North Central	64 573	32 949	5 476	991	1 816	37 872	36 845	909
East North Central	47 895	17 238	3 442	389	984	24 091	23 562	451
West North Central	16 678	15 711	2 034	602	832	13 781	13 283	458
South	70 999	76 916	11 427	1 784	4 757	31 848	30 555	1 218
South Atlantic	44 880	26 882	5 719	900	2 545	14 311	13 684	601
East South Central	6 985	5 316	1 800	291	423	3 009	2 971	38
West South Central	19 134	44 718	3 908	593	1 785	14 528	13 900	579
West	153 464	113 139	151 170	36 223	22 170	86 094	71 659	14 199
Mountain	13 374	9 516	3 860	1 751	1 297	13 601	10 689	2 912
Pacific	140 090	103 623	147 310	34 472	20 873	72 493	60 970	11 287
STATES								
New England:								
Maine	480	260	84	28	79	252	233	19
New Hampshire	519	136	76	12	5	332	308	24
Vermont	332	96	11	14	21	106	94	12
Massachusetts	5 369	2 847	352	93	251	2 408	2 371	37
Rhode Island	612	287	63	-	116	1 426	1 389	37
Connecticut	2 015	1 575	249	25	100	1 888	1 888	-
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	33 260	5 849	1 950	151	1 017	13 475	13 120	341
New Jersey	13 173	2 846	579	112	199	3 565	3 489	76
Pennsylvania	12 597	8 127	909	87	164	4 569	4 426	133
East North Central:								
Ohio	7 756	2 751	823	64	137	3 212	3 140	72
Indiana	3 940	2 137	503	60	119	2 369	2 288	61
Illinois	24 351	6 287	964	88	367	11 122	10 962	127
Michigan	8 948	4 364	894	90	199	4 367	4 222	138
Wisconsin	2 900	1 699	258	87	162	3 041	2 970	53
West North Central:								
Minnesota	6 676	5 316	315	51	102	5 655	5 544	111
Iowa	2 057	2 101	301	50	95	2 764	2 721	43
Missouri	3 356	3 134	780	357	203	1 556	1 450	100
North Dakota	360	288	69	-	18	197	188	9
South Dakota	325	265	41	29	46	227	227	-
Nebraska	1 203	1 276	177	48	109	829	717	90
Kansas	2 701	3 331	351	57	259	2 553	2 436	105
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	503	171	77	5	45	226	226	-
Maryland	14 783	4 162	630	86	323	2 721	2 660	38
District of Columbia	312	435	194	38	89	571	571	-
Virginia	12 797	9 451	1 033	194	568	3 721	3 546	164
West Virginia	489	188	85	32	29	278	278	-
North Carolina	3 694	1 966	954	132	388	1 469	1 323	146
South Carolina	1 766	1 113	467	57	182	628	605	23
Georgia	5 590	2 339	795	134	503	1 244	1 177	60
Florida	4 948	7 077	1 484	222	442	3 453	3 298	150
East South Central:								
Kentucky	2 170	1 461	378	122	208	847	822	25
Tennessee	2 405	1 158	438	111	66	1 265	1 252	13
Alabama	1 761	1 220	583	38	62	690	690	-
Mississippi	649	1 477	401	20	87	207	207	-
West South Central:								
Arkansas	596	990	212	6	65	646	632	7
Louisiana	2 009	28 852	626	69	230	888	864	24
Oklahoma	2 757	4 174	695	117	261	2 279	2 140	131
Texas	13 772	27 791	2 375	401	1 229	10 715	10 284	417
Mountain:								
Montana	325	82	122	16	11	688	646	42
Idaho	635	443	293	103	42	396	311	85
Wyoming	240	43	87	27	10	141	113	28
Colorado	5 143	3 247	825	135	506	4 007	3 949	58
New Mexico	759	936	214	66	43	1 123	1 108	15
Arizona	2 543	1 756	856	179	346	1 697	1 482	215
Utah	1 397	1 991	913	1 171	64	4 197	1 995	2 202
Nevada	2 332	1 018	552	54	274	1 352	1 085	267
Pacific:								
Washington	13 441	8 933	2 844	1 837	1 739	7 515	6 986	509
Oregon	4 998	5 743	1 555	97	366	4 636	4 128	454
California	102 582	85 238	24 245	18 087	17 009	52 964	45 986	6 830
Alaska	1 616	306	419	102	129	238	210	28
Hawaii	17 453	3 403	118 251	14 349	1 630	7 140	3 662	3 466

[1] Includes 453 persons who provided Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries which could not be specifically classified as either "Asian" or "Pacific Islander."

Table 2 Percent Distribution of the Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1980

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States, Regions and Divisions, States	Total Asian and Pacific Islander	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian	Korean	Vietnamese	Hawaiian	Samoan	Guamanian	Other Asian and Pacific Islander		
											Total[1]	Asian	Pacific Islander
United States	100.0	21.8	21.0	19.2	10.4	9.6	6.6	4.6	1.1	0.8	4.9	4.5	0.5
REGIONS AND DIVISIONS													
Northeast	100.0	36.3	12.9	7.8	22.1	11.4	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	4.7	4.6	0.1
New England	100.0	37.4	9.4	6.5	19.2	10.5	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	7.3	7.1	0.1
Middle Atlantic	100.0	36.1	13.5	7.7	22.6	11.6	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	4.2	4.1	0.1
North Central	100.0	17.2	18.6	10.6	20.6	14.8	7.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	8.7	8.5	0.2
East North Central	100.0	17.8	20.9	10.7	22.4	14.3	5.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	7.2	7.0	0.1
West North Central	100.0	15.2	10.9	10.4	14.4	16.5	15.6	2.0	0.6	0.8	13.6	13.2	0.5
South	100.0	17.8	16.7	9.3	17.7	13.8	15.0	2.2	0.3	0.9	6.2	6.0	0.2
South Atlantic	100.0	18.1	21.0	9.3	17.8	16.0	9.6	2.0	0.3	0.9	5.1	4.9	0.2
East South Central	100.0	16.1	12.5	10.8	21.4	15.4	11.7	4.0	0.6	0.9	6.6	6.5	0.1
West South Central	100.0	17.9	11.3	9.0	16.5	10.3	24.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	7.8	7.5	0.3
West	100.0	19.7	24.7	26.4	3.4	7.0	5.2	6.9	1.7	1.0	4.0	3.3	0.7
Mountain	100.0	17.5	12.4	25.8	6.3	11.7	8.3	3.4	1.5	1.1	11.9	9.4	2.5
Pacific	100.0	19.8	25.4	26.4	3.3	6.8	5.0	7.1	1.7	1.0	3.5	3.0	0.5
STATES													
New England:													
Maine	100.0	14.1	22.1	9.8	15.5	15.6	8.5	2.7	0.9	2.6	8.2	7.6	0.6
New Hampshire	100.0	26.8	9.5	10.6	22.1	15.4	4.0	2.3	0.4	0.1	9.9	9.2	0.7
Vermont	100.0	12.6	7.0	13.5	31.7	20.2	5.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	6.5	5.7	0.7
Massachusetts	100.0	47.3	6.0	8.2	17.0	10.2	5.4	0.7	0.2	.5	4.6	4.5	0.1
Rhode Island	100.0	26.4	15.1	7.0	13.7	9.2	4.3	1.0	-	1.0	21.6	21.0	0.6
Connecticut	100.0	23.4	14.4	8.7	25.7	9.5	7.5	1.2	0.1	0.5	8.9	8.9	-
Middle Atlantic:													
New York	100.0	44.5	10.8	7.5	20.4	10.0	1.8	0.6	-	0.3	4.1	4.0	0.1
New Jersey	100.0	21.5	22.4	9.4	28.1	12.0	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.3	3.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	19.5	12.3	6.3	24.4	17.9	11.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	6.5	6.3	0.2
East North Central:													
Ohio	100.0	19.3	15.0	11.8	25.6	14.6	5.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	6.0	5.9	0.1
Indiana	100.0	18.4	14.4	10.3	19.5	16.2	8.8	2.1	0.2	0.5	9.6	9.4	0.3
Illinois	100.0	16.8	25.7	10.7	21.7	14.1	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	6.5	6.4	0.1
Michigan	100.0	17.3	17.8	10.3	24.5	14.3	7.0	1.4	0.1	0.3	7.0	6.7	0.2
Wisconsin	100.0	21.9	13.8	9.6	17.7	13.2	7.7	1.2	0.4	0.7	13.8	13.5	0.2
West North Central:													
Minnesota	100.0	14.1	8.2	9.9	11.6	20.7	16.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	17.5	17.2	0.3
Iowa	100.0	14.2	7.6	7.4	17.5	14.9	15.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	20.0	19.7	0.3
Missouri	100.0	18.1	15.6	11.6	17.1	13.4	12.6	3.1	1.4	0.8	6.2	5.8	0.4
North Dakota	100.0	16.9	21.6	9.8	11.0	15.7	12.6	3.0	-	0.8	8.6	8.2	0.4
South Dakota	100.0	10.4	16.3	15.9	8.2	17.0	13.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	11.8	11.8	-
Nebraska	100.0	15.7	11.5	14.8	13.5	14.7	15.6	2.2	0.6	1.3	10.1	8.8	1.1
Kansas	100.0	13.9	9.4	9.2	14.8	15.4	19.0	2.0	0.3	1.5	14.6	13.9	0.6
South Atlantic:													
Delaware	100.0	25.4	17.1	8.9	26.5	10.8	3.7	1.7	0.1	1.0	4.9	4.9	-
Maryland	100.0	22.1	17.3	6.9	20.3	21.8	6.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	4.0	3.9	0.1
District of Columbia	100.0	33.5	18.2	11.7	12.7	4.5	6.3	2.8	0.6	1.3	8.3	8.3	-
Virginia	100.0	13.5	27.1	7.3	12.8	18.1	13.4	1.5	0.3	0.8	5.3	5.0	0.2
West Virginia	100.0	18.6	21.7	8.6	32.8	8.3	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.7	4.7	-
North Carolina	100.0	13.9	12.4	15.5	21.0	16.0	8.5	4.1	0.6	1.7	6.3	5.7	0.6
South Carolina	100.0	9.0	28.4	11.8	19.2	12.2	8.3	3.5	0.4	1.4	4.7	4.5	0.2
Georgia	100.0	16.4	10.9	13.8	18.2	21.5	9.0	3.1	0.5	1.9	4.8	4.5	0.2
Florida	100.0	20.7	24.4	9.1	17.7	7.9	11.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	5.5	5.3	0.2
East South Central:													
Kentucky	100.0	11.7	12.0	9.9	22.6	18.4	12.4	3.2	1.0	1.8	7.2	7.0	0.2
Tennessee	100.0	19.0	11.5	11.5	22.2	15.8	7.6	2.9	0.7	0.4	8.3	8.2	0.1
Alabama	100.0	13.3	10.2	13.4	22.3	16.5	11.4	5.5	0.4	0.6	6.5	6.5	-
Mississippi	100.0	20.8	18.1	7.5	16.9	8.4	19.1	5.2	0.3	1.1	2.7	2.7	-
West South Central:													
Arkansas	100.0	16.4	10.1	9.6	16.5	8.2	22.3	2.9	0.1	0.9	8.9	8.7	0.1
Louisiana	100.0	12.3	10.5	6.7	12.1	8.0	43.2	2.5	0.3	0.9	3.5	3.4	0.1
Oklahoma	100.0	12.1	8.5	11.4	16.0	13.9	21.1	3.5	0.6	1.3	11.5	10.8	0.7
Texas	100.0	19.9	11.9	9.0	17.4	10.2	20.7	1.8	0.3	0.9	8.0	7.6	0.3
Mountain:													
Montana	100.0	12.8	16.2	25.9	5.0	10.5	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.4	22.2	20.9	1.4
Idaho	100.0	10.4	11.3	46.2	3.7	9.4	6.6	4.4	1.5	0.6	5.9	4.6	1.3
Wyoming	100.0	21.6	9.5	37.0	5.1	11.7	2.1	4.3	1.3	0.5	6.9	5.5	1.4
Colorado	100.0	12.3	8.1	31.6	7.5	15.0	9.5	2.4	0.4	1.5	11.7	11.5	0.2
New Mexico	100.0	18.3	15.5	17.5	8.0	9.8	12.1	2.8	0.9	0.6	14.5	14.3	0.2
Arizona	100.0	27.2	15.5	18.8	8.5	10.4	7.1	3.5	0.7	1.4	6.9	6.0	0.9
Utah	100.0	14.4	5.6	27.2	4.6	6.9	9.8	4.5	5.8	0.3	20.8	9.9	10.9
Nevada	100.0	20.5	24.5	15.9	3.4	14.9	6.5	3.5	0.3	1.8	8.7	7.0	1.7
Pacific:													
Washington	100.0	16.1	23.0	34.5	3.8	12.0	8.0	2.5	1.6	1.6	6.7	6.3	0.5
Oregon	100.0	19.3	11.7	20.9	5.5	12.2	14.0	3.8	0.2	0.9	11.3	10.1	1.1
California	100.0	24.8	27.3	20.5	4.6	7.8	6.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	4.0	3.5	0.5
Alaska	100.0	6.4	38.4	18.6	2.8	19.4	3.7	5.0	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.5	0.3
Hawaii	100.0	9.5	22.4	40.6	0.3	3.0	0.6	20.0	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6

[1] Includes 453 persons who provided Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries which could not be specifically classified as either "Asian" or "Pacific Islander."

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Table 3. Total Asian and Pacific Islander Population by Rank: 1980 and 1970

(Data for 1980 are from sample tabulations; those for 1970 are from 100-percent tabulations. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions and Divisions States	1980			1970[1]		
	Population rank	Population	Percent distribution	Population rank	Population	Percent distribution
United States	...	3 726 440	100.0	...	1 538 721	100.0
Northeast	...	599 294	16.1	...	202 970	13.2
New England	...	88 425	2.4	...	35 747	2.3
Maine	47	3 073	0.1	46	1 202	0.1
New Hampshire	45	3 364	0.1	47	1 134	0.1
Vermont	51	1 640	-	51	448	-
Massachusetts	14	52 615	1.4	7	22 389	1.5
Rhode Island	42	6 617	0.2	30	3 764	0.2
Connecticut	25	21 116	0.6	23	6 810	0.4
Middle Atlantic	...	510 869	13.7	...	167 223	10.9
New York	3	330 972	8.9	3	123 809	8.0
New Jersey	7	109 383	2.9	6	23 333	1.5
Pennsylvania	9	70 514	1.9	9	20 081	1.3
North Central	...	435 391	11.7	...	125 808	8.2
East North Central	...	334 418	9.0	...	98 081	6.4
Ohio	13	53 166	1.4	12	16 872	1.1
Indiana	22	24 355	0.7	21	6 892	0.4
Illinois	4	172 213	4.6	4	48 808	3.2
Michigan	11	62 641	1.7	11	17 844	1.2
Wisconsin	24	22 043	0.6	19	7 665	0.5
West North Central	...	100 973	2.7	...	27 727	1.8
Minnesota	17	32 226	0.9	20	7 605	0.5
Iowa	31	13 847	0.4	32	3 420	0.2
Missouri	20	24 962	0.7	17	8 464	0.6
North Dakota	48	2 292	0.1	49	799	0.1
South Dakota	50	1 917	0.1	50	598	-
Nebraska	36	8 190	0.2	40	2 543	0.2
Kansas	28	17 539	0.5	28	4 298	0.3
South	...	513 005	13.8	...	114 623	7.4
South Atlantic	...	280 973	7.5	...	71 410	4.6
Delaware	44	4 627	0.1	44	1 495	0.1
Maryland	10	67 949	1.8	10	17 944	1.2
District of Columbia	40	6 883	0.2	26	5 372	0.3
Virginia	8	70 569	1.9	13	16 103	1.0
West Virginia	43	5 902	0.2	43	1 763	0.1
North Carolina	23	23 150	0.6	25	5 617	0.4
South Carolina	32	13 370	0.4	35	3 103	0.2
Georgia	18	26 009	0.7	24	5 946	0.4
Florida	12	62 514	1.7	15	14 067	0.9
East South Central	...	45 484	1.2	...	12 718	0.8
Kentucky	33	11 823	0.3	36	2 828	0.2
Tennessee	30	15 252	0.4	27	4 394	0.3
Alabama	34	10 460	0.3	37	2 825	0.2
Mississippi	37	7 749	0.2	38	2 671	0.2
West South Central	...	186 548	5.0	...	30 495	2.0
Arkansas	39	7 332	0.2	42	1 844	0.1
Louisiana	19	25 123	0.7	29	4 289	0.3
Oklahoma	27	19 765	0.5	31	3 721	0.2
Texas	5	134 428	3.6	8	20 641	1.3
West	...	2 178 750	58.5	...	1 095 320	71.2
Mountain	...	114 239	3.1	...	37 925	2.5
Montana	46	3 097	0.1	45	1 301	0.1
Idaho	41	6 721	0.2	34	3 212	0.2
Wyoming	49	2 044	0.1	48	1 091	0.1
Colorado	16	34 257	0.9	16	11 540	0.7
New Mexico	38	7 728	0.2	41	2 214	0.1
Arizona	21	24 562	0.7	18	8 414	0.5
Utah	26	20 224	0.5	22	6 881	0.4
Nevada	29	15 606	0.4	33	3 272	0.2
Pacific	...	2 064 511	55.4	...	1 057 395	68.7
Washington	6	111 607	3.0	5	44 060	2.9
Oregon	15	40 958	1.1	14	15 037	1.0
California	1	1 312 973	35.2	1	552 364	35.9
Alaska	35	8 314	0.2	39	2 642	0.2
Hawaii	2	590 659	15.9	2	443 292	28.8

[1]In the 1970 census, the following groups were identified as Asian and Pacific Islander: Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Hawaiian. Also, data on Koreans and Hawaiians are for all States except Alaska.

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Table 4. Asian Population: 1980

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States, Regions, States With 10,000 or More Asians	Total Asian population	Asian Indian	Bangladeshi	Burmese	Cambodian (Kampuchean)	Sri Lankan (Ceylonese)	Chinese	Filipino	Hmong	Indonesian
United States	3 466 421	387 223	1 314	2 756	16 044	2 923	812 178	781 894	5 204	9 618
Total, selected States	3 373 604	372 793	1 296	2 647	15 370	2 793	794 750	765 684	4 877	9 411
Percent of Asians in selected States	97.3	96.3	98.6	96.0	95	95.6	97.9	97.9	93.7	97.8
Northeast	591 844	132 560	692	421	2 286	842	217 624	77 051	354	1 888
Massachusetts	51 882	8 943	87	50	198	109	24 882	3 180	46	208
Connecticut	20 742	5 426	29	-	228	81	4 968	3 049	35	79
New York	327 499	87 636	393	278	496	421	147 230	35 630	10	1 212
New Jersey	108 417	30 684	167	56	52	140	23 492	24 470	-	172
Pennsylvania	69 211	17 230	16	37	885	80	13 749	8 640	79	175
North Central	426 084	89 588	138	476	2 258	442	74 944	80 928	2 780	1 087
Ohio	57 [illegible]	13 602	13	20	87	47	10 584	7 966	27	124
Indiana	23 612	4 746	-	7	172	10	4 491	3 507	-	94
Illinois	170 614	37 438	25	269	554	132	28 847	44 317	433	229
Michigan	61 315	15 363	37	30	280	144	10 824	11 132	127	280
Wisconsin	21 465	3 902	12	13	95	2	4 835	3 036	408	163
Minnesota	31 647	3 734	-	5	555	85	4 558	2 678	1 331	93
Iowa	13 358	2 424	-	41	183	6	1 973	1 051	266	40
Missouri	23 516	4 276	32	91	104	11	4 520	3 893	-	12
Kansas	16 755	2 588	19	-	169	5	2 440	1 648	159	40
South	497 744	90 602	292	734	2 570	423	91 415	85 636	123	1 235
Maryland	66 849	13 788	38	251	232	28	15 037	11 763	-	234
Virginia	68 619	9 046	100	94	430	40	9 495	19 111	19	112
North Carolina	21 530	4 855	-	20	94	9	3 229	2 869	-	127
South Carolina	12 [illegible]	2 572	-	-	21	-	1 204	3 797	-	-
Georgia	24 510	4 725	-	54	-	8	4 258	2 825	-	13
Florida	60 211	11 039	-	51	337	40	12 930	15 252	6	219
Kentucky	11 090	2 669	2	8	-	-	1 381	1 417	-	8
Tennessee	14 624	3 392	-	-	116	17	2 904	1 761	-	27
Louisiana	24 174	3 036	-	14	55	10	3 091	2 650	-	32
Oklahoma	18 553	3 168	20	36	91	5	2 384	1 681	34	46
Texas	129 972	23 395	114	97	1 025	160	26 714	15 952	7	325
West	1 934 752	74 473	192	1 125	8 928	1 216	428 195	538 289	1 947	5 408
Colorado	32 733	2 365	-	33	273	17	4 276	2 764	110	215
Arizona	22 268	2 078	32	39	111	-	6 681	3 799	4	21
Utah	15 874	932	-	-	342	-	2 913	1 138	384	16
Nevada	14 458	527	-	12	-	-	3 192	3 826	-	-
Washington	104 662	4 267	46	87	1 752	108	17 984	25 662	89	238
Oregon	38 430	2 265	-	3	749	12	7 918	4 800	538	171
California	1 246 654	59 774	114	933	5 586	1 040	325 882	358 378	733	4 535
Hawaii	452 951	708	-	16	58	26	55 916	132 075	52	153

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 4. Asian Population: 1980—Con.

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions States With 10,000 or More Asians	Japanese	Korean	Laotian	Malayan	Okinawan	Pakistani	Thai	Vietnamese	Asian not specified[1]	All other Asian
United States	716 331	357 393	47 683	4 075	1 415	15 792	45 279	245 025	12 897	1 377
Total, selected States	701 751	345 679	44 745	3 944	1 362	15 364	42 612	235 238	12 518	1 310
Percent of Asians in selected States	97.9	96.7	93.8	96.8	96.3	97.2	94.1	96.0	97.1	95.1
Northeast	46 913	68 357	4 666	589	42	5 186	7 214	22 021	2 884	273
Massachusetts	4 290	5 369	570	107	-	198	549	2 867	230	19
Connecticut	1 841	2 015	875	32	-	123	254	1 575	124	30
New York	24 754	33 280	1 357	261	-	3 214	4 028	5 849	1 261	189
New Jersey	10 263	13 177	230	52	-	1 109	921	2 466	565	25
Pennsylvania	4 422	12 597	926	108	-	516	963	8 127	652	9
North Central	46 256	64 573	13 371	1 986	32	3 355	8 433	32 949	2 178	309
Ohio	6 271	7 756	1 080	209	4	268	950	2 751	303	8
Indiana	2 503	3 940	817	387	6	224	469	2 137	104	3
Illinois	18 432	24 351	2 086	646	4	1 760	3 265	6 287	462	57
Michigan	6 460	8 948	1 031	328	10	481	938	4 364	436	100
Wisconsin	2 123	2 900	1 472	137	5	104	309	1 699	196	54
Minnesota	3 191	6 676	3 012	21	-	77	167	2 316	173	25
Iowa	1 024	2 057	1 162	105	3	55	741	2 101	106	13
Missouri	2 897	3 356	202	28	-	125	648	3 134	148	49
Kansas	1 611	2 701	1 176	74	-	172	461	3 331	161	-
South	47 631	70 999	7 846	535	115	3 565	10 186	76 916	2 633	300
Maryland	4 636	14 783	105	72	-	378	944	4 162	398	40
Virginia	5 173	12 797	597	97	13	658	913	9 451	345	108
North Carolina	3 544	3 696	419	27	-	26	454	1 986	121	26
South Carolina	1 584	1 766	203	4	-	31	277	1 113	47	22
Georgia	3 396	5 590	290	21	-	29	603	2 339	159	-
Florida	5 667	4 948	542	42	20	392	1 461	7 077	169	19
Kentucky	1 170	2 170	336	6	-	-	327	1 461	137	-
Tennessee	1 752	2 435	720	35	-	59	220	1 158	38	-
Louisiana	1 671	2 009	201	68	-	136	865	10 853	57	26
Oklahoma	2 269	2 757	824	93	2	277	533	4 174	179	-
Texas	17 094	13 772	2 872	73	69	1 302	3 373	27 791	835	12
West	575 533	153 464	21 800	965	1 226	3 706	19 448	113 139	5 202	496
Colorado	10 811	5 143	1 839	50	7	209	812	3 267	308	76
Arizona	4 629	2 543	266	6	13	78	744	1 756	139	31
Utah	5 508	1 397	730	-	-	13	409	1 991	119	4
Nevada	2 478	2 332	266	13	-	73	673	1 018	58	8
Washington	27 389	13 441	2 470	76	93	104	1 329	8 922	648	16
Oregon	8 580	4 998	1 779	84	12	74	473	5 743	429	100
California	268 614	102 582	11 945	648	208	3 022	13 412	85 238	3 611	201
Hawaii	239 734	17 453	1 369	59	935	59	765	3 403	130	40

[1] Includes write-in entries such as Asian American, Asian, and Asiatic.

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Table 5. Pacific Islander Population by Type: 1980

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions States With 400 or More Pacific Islanders	Total Pacific Islander population	Polynesian					
		Total	Hawaiian	Samoan	Tahitian	Tongan	All other
United States	259 566	220 278	172 346	39 520	791	6 226	1 395
Total, selected States	256 804	218 361	170 762	39 212	789	6 219	1 379
Percent of Pacific Islanders in selected States	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.7	99.9	98.9
Northeast	7 426	4 960	4 273	522	77	44	44
Massachusetts	733	445	352	93	-	-	-
New York	3 459	2 192	1 950	151	30	29	32
New Jersey	960	691	579	112	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1 293	1 064	909	87	47	15	6
North Central	9 192	6 547	5 476	991	9	17	54
Ohio	1 096	890	823	64	-	2	1
Indiana	743	583	503	60	-	4	16
Illinois	1 546	1 052	964	88	-	-	-
Michigan	1 321	990	894	90	-	6	-
Wisconsin	560	350	258	87	-	-	5
Minnesota	579	379	315	51	-	-	13
Iowa	489	375	301	50	-	5	19
Missouri	1 440	1 144	780	357	7	-	-
Nebraska	424	225	177	48	-	-	-
Kansas	772	408	351	57	-	-	-
South	19 186	13 470	11 427	1 784	82	68	109
Maryland	1 097	731	630	86	-	-	15
Virginia	1 939	1 260	1 033	194	12	19	2
North Carolina	1 620	1 086	954	132	-	-	-
South Carolina	729	532	467	57	8	-	-
Georgia	1 492	942	795	134	6	-	7
Florida	2 298	1 812	1 484	222	56	9	41
Kentucky	733	500	378	122	-	-	-
Tennessee	628	557	438	111	-	8	-
Alabama	683	621	583	38	-	-	-
Mississippi	508	421	401	20	-	-	-
Louisiana	949	695	626	69	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1 204	812	695	117	-	-	-
Texas	4 422	2 852	2 375	401	-	32	44
West	223 762	195 301	151 170	36 223	623	6 097	1 188
Idaho	523	457	293	103	-	54	7
Colorado	1 524	965	825	135	13	7	5
Arizona	1 594	1 083	854	179	-	24	26
Utah	4 350	4 206	913	1 171	48	1 809	265
Nevada	1 148	812	552	54	13	148	45
Washington	6 925	4 839	2 840	1 837	7	88	67
Oregon	2 472	1 785	1 555	97	6	122	5
California	66 171	45 366	24 245	18 087	260	2 356	418
Alaska	678	532	419	102	7	-	4
Hawaii	137 696	134 687	118 251	14 349	269	1 482	336

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 5. Pacific Islander Population by Type: 1980 – Con.

(Data based on sample. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definition of terms, see Definitions and Explanations)

United States Regions States With 400 or More Pacific Islanders	Micronesian						Melanesian			Pacific Islander not specified[1]
	Total	Guamanian	Northern Mariana Islander	Marshallese	Palauan	All other	Total	Fijian	All other	
United States	35 508	30 695	698	474	692	2 949	3 311	2 834	477	469
Total, selected States	34 723	30 018	672	474	668	2 891	3 258	2 797	461	462
Percent of Pacific Islanders in selected states	97.8	97.8	96.3	100.0	96.5	98.0	98.4	98.7	96.6	98.5
Northeast	2 302	1 952	19	33	43	255	135	127	8	29
Massachusetts	276	251	-	18	7	-	4	4	-	8
New York	1 211	1 017	-	10	-	184	75	35	-	21
New Jersey	225	199	-	5	14	7	50	50	-	-
Pennsylvania	220	164	-	-	10	46	9	1	8	-
North Central	2 506	1 816	30	78	9	573	117	20	97	22
Ohio	195	137	-	20	6	32	11	3	8	-
Indiana	154	119	-	16	-	19	6	-	6	-
Illinois	471	367	14	18	3	69	23	17	6	-
Michigan	323	199	2	-	-	122	-	-	-	8
Wisconsin	176	162	-	-	-	14	34	-	34	-
Minnesota	163	102	2	-	-	59	37	-	37	-
Iowa	114	95	-	5	-	14	-	-	-	-
Missouri	290	203	-	-	-	87	6	-	6	-
Nebraska	192	109	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
Kansas	364	259	12	19	-	74	-	-	-	-
South	5 520	4 757	[illegible]	160	50	406	166	92	74	30
Maryland	333	323	[illegible]	-	-	10	33	10	23	-
Virginia	645	548	[illegible]	-	13	70	21	21	-	13
North Carolina	534	388	-	60	7	79	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	197	182	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Georgia	538	503	21	-	-	14	12	12	-	-
Florida	470	442	-	-	-	28	16	-	16	-
Kentucky	233	208	4	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	71	66	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Alabama	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	87	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	242	230	6	-	-	6	12	-	12	-
Oklahoma	385	261	-	32	-	92	-	-	-	7
Texas	1 488	1 229	95	68	30	66	72	49	23	10
West	25 180	22 170	502	203	590	1 715	2 893	2 595	298	388
Idaho	66	42	15	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Colorado	523	506	-	2	-	15	16	-	16	-
Arizona	503	346	-	32	6	119	8	-	8	-
Utah	139	64	17	-	-	58	-	-	-	5
Nevada	336	275	13	-	43	5	-	-	-	-
Washington	1 931	1 739	34	5	14	139	155	14	8	-
Oregon	561	366	34	4	6	155	126	126	-	-
California	18 211	17 009	322	86	204	590	2 217	2 062	155	377
Alaska	146	129	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2 [illegible]8	1 630	56	78	305	579	355	260	95	6

[1] Includes persons who did not provide a specific written entry but reported "Pacific Islander."

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Appendix.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1 80 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g. age, race relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into

the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables H and I in this appendix contains the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of all census sample estimates in this report. In order to calculate standard errors and census sample estimates, the steps in this section must be followed. To perform the calculations of census standard errors, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in tables H or I, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, is given in table J. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of a census estimate, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table H or I (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

b. Use table J to obtain the factor for the Asian and Pacific Islander characteristic. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables H and I, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table I that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two census sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} \text{ or } Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey such as the CPS. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample and not given in this report, must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two census sample estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two

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sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 1 shows that for the State of California, out of 23,667,902 persons, 358,378 were reported to be of Filipino race. The procedures for obtaining the standard error of 358,378 will be demonstrated.

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total is obtained from the Table H or from the formula below Table H. In order to avoid interpolation, use of the formula will be demonstrated here. By the formula, the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se\,(Y) = \sqrt{5\,(358{,}378)\left(1 - \frac{358{,}378}{23{,}667{,}902}\right)}$$

$$= 1{,}328 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 358,378 persons of Filipino race in California is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error, 1,328, by the appropriate adjustment factor for the characteristic "Asian race (excluding Japanese)". It is shown to be 1.6. Thus, the estimated standard error is 1,328 x 1.6 or 2,125.

The estimated percent of persons of Filipino race in California is 1.5. From the formula shown in Table I, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.1. Thus, the standard error for the estimated percent of persons of Filipino race in California is 0.1 x 1.6 = 0.2.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived from Table I are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than in justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the estimated 358,378 persons of Filipino race in California is found to be 2,125. Thus, a 95 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$358{,}378 - 2(2{,}125) \text{ to } 358{,}378 + 2(2{,}125)$$

or

$$354{,}128 \text{ to } 362{,}628$$

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, out of 964,691 persons in Hawaii, 132,075 are of Filipino race. Thus, the percentage of persons of Filipino race in Hawaii is 13.7 percent. The unadjusted standard error from Table I is 0.1 percent. From Table J, the adjustment factor is found to be 1.6 for "Asian race (excluding Japanese)". Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (13.7 percent) is 0.1 x 1.6 = 0.2.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Hawaii and California of the percentages of persons of Filipino race. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two States is:

$$13.7 - 1.5 = 12.2 \text{ percent}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se\,(12.2) = \sqrt{(Se\,(13.7))^2 + (Se\,(1.5))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.2)^2 + (0.2)^2}$$

$$= 0.28 \text{ percent}$$

The 95 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$12.2 - 2\,(0.28) \text{ to } 12.2 + 2\,(0.28)$$

or

$$11.6 \text{ to } 12.8$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-householders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3 4 persons in housing unit
4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.
6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units
11 1 person in housing unit
12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group
1 Householder
2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race
Persons of Spanish Origin
Male
1 0 to 4 years of age
2 5 to 14 years of age
3 15 to 19 years of age
4 20 to 24 years of age
5 25 to 34 years of age
6 35 to 44 years of age
7 45 to 64 years of age
8 65 years of age or older

Female
9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

Black Race
33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selection a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some housing units or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage

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of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs that were developed to focus on this important problem are explained below.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed, and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or a housing unit or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristic for a person or a housing unit was still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when there was no entry for a given item or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for other persons or units with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last one processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or

unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or a housing unit. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, or when there was no information on the housing unit, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person or a housing unit was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "substitution for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "substitution for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants or housing unit characteristics were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by the USDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table H. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/								
	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000	United States
50	16	16	16	16	[illegible]	16	16	16	16
100	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	350
75 000	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	610
100 000	-	-	550	630	670	700	710	710	710
250 000	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100	1 120
500 000	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570	1 580
1 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190	2 230
5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470	4 940
10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480	6 910

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ Total count of persons in area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table I. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/											
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{B}\hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table J. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

Characteristic	Factor
ASIAN RACE (excluding Japanese)	
U.S. Total, Regions, Divisions and All States	1.6
PACIFIC ISLANDER AND JAPANESE RACE	
U.S. Total, Regions, Divisions, and the States of California and Hawaii	1.7
All other States	1.2

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1980 Census of Population and Housing

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The **Users' Guide**, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

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